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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Korea	REPORT	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. [ ] a Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) battalion was stationed on Undal-san (N 38-09, E 125-58) (YC-603263), Tongun-myon. After the battalion moved into the area [ ] the men began constructing air raid shelters and dugout caves. [ ] they had completed more than 80 shelters and 10 caves. Another five caves were unfinished. 25X1
2. [ ] a CCF company of about 150 men was stationed in Chi-dong<sup>1</sup> (N 38-09, E 125-59) (YC-618258), Tongun-myon, using more than ten village houses. The company had replaced another CCF unit [ ] They were engaged in cutting timber on Hill 372 (YC-620274) and transporting the timber by ox carts and CCF vehicles. It was rumored in the locality that the timber was being used in the construction of air raid shelters and bunkers in hills near the demilitarized zone. Most of the men were armed with hand grenades. No other weapons were observed. 25X1
3. [ ] more than 400 soldiers of a CCF battalion were observed in Takpat-kol (N 38-08, E 126-03) (BT-417242), Yongsan-myon. The battalion had moved into the area [ ] immediately after the armistice was signed. Battalion headquarters was in a large house, referred to as Ch'ukrim-sa, in the village. Ten or more civilian houses were also used. The CCF avoided contact with the local population. Two armed sentries were posted at the entrance to battalion headquarters 24 hours a day. 25X1
4. [ ] a CCF battalion was on Hill 550 (BT-395270) in Sambong, Yongsan-myon. The soldiers were engaged mainly in the construction of air raid shelters and caves. [ ] more than 100 shelters and 20 caves had been completed. The CCF avoided contact with the local population. Supplies were transported to the area by horse carts and trucks from the direction of Sariwon. 25X1

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5. [ ] a CCF regiment was on Hill 304 (BT-424184) in Moktan-san (N 38-05, E 126-04), Moktan-myon. After moving into the area [ ] they constructed air raid shelters and caves in the Moktan-san hills [ ] about 20 air raid shelters and 3 caves, each capable of accomodating 200 men, had been completed, while explosives were being used daily on the construction of two additional caves. A drill field, called the Tochongmoru<sup>2</sup> field, for CCF soldiers in the Moktan-san area was at BT-416166 near Ahyon-ni (N 38-04, E 126-02), Moktan-myon. The field was used daily from 8 a.m. until noon for combat training. A daily average of about 100 CCF soldiers and seven or eight instructors were at the field. 25X1
6. [ ] a CCF company was about 100 meters south of Hill 165 (BT-386093) near Saenggum-ni (N 37-59, E 126-01), Kwaegung-myon. The unit moved into the area [ ] the men had completed construction of 12 air raid shelters and had begun work on four more. Supplies were transported to the company from the regimental headquarters in the Moktan-san area. 25X1
7. [ ] a CCF battalion moved from the direction of Haeju to Hill 224 (BT-454093), Pongso-myon. [ ] they had completed five dugout caves, each capable of accomodating 150 to 200 men, and 60 air raid shelters. Supplies were transported to the area once a month from the Namch'on (N 38-20, E 126-24) (BT-7346) area. 25X1
8. [ ] at 1 p.m. a freight train was observed at the Namch'on railroad station. The train, which was headed south, consisted of ten locked boxcars and about ten gondola cars loaded with various types of cannons. The train was guarded by CCF soldiers. [ ] such trains were observed in Namch'on almost daily. 25X1

Comments:

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1. Chi-dong is called Chint'u village by the local inhabitants.
2. Tochongmoru is a place name.

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